

KEYNOTE SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. REED AT MOBERLY, MO.

Opening of the Democratic Campaign in
Northeast Missouri, for the Battle
of 1910. A Notable Event.

GREAT THROG IN ATTENDANCE.

The Kansas City Statesman Formally An-
nounces His Candidacy for United States
Senator and Declares His Policies---
National Issues Ably
Discussed.



HON. JAMES A. REED,
Democratic Candidate for United States Senator.

Moberly, Mo., July 30.—Hon. James A. Reed, of Kansas City, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, opened the Democratic campaign in Northeast Missouri, in the City this afternoon, with a masterly key-note speech which was cheered to the echo by thousands of voters representing almost every county and township in this division of the State. He spoke as follows:

MR. REED'S SPEECH.

All thoughtful men agree that questions of grave concern confront the nation.

We are not required to consider matters merely transitory or trivial. The problem before us goes to the fundamentals of government and the structure of society.

That we have radically departed from the ideals which inspired the fathers of the republic must be conceded by the candid. That present policies tend toward the establishment of a system of government and a code of ethics incompatible with pure democracy, requires neither proof nor demonstration.

Government for the Few.

A government, originally simple in its structure, and embracing in its exercise little more than the preservation of the national peace, has established a departmental bureaucracy as complicated, and in some respects, almost as arbitrary as that of Nicholas of Russia.

The national government has extended the field of its operations until it affects the business of the land, from that of public carriers to private individuals.

The right to tax for the support of government has been distorted into the power to levy tribute for the enrichment of monopolies.

At the command of the trusts, the

citizen is denied the privilege of buying or selling in an open market.

Federal courts, primarily intended to punish offenders against national laws and to afford an unprejudiced forum for men residing in different states have so expanded their jurisdiction that at the instance of even the smallest non-resident stockholder of a domestic corporation, they frequently arrest the processes of local courts and enjoin the enforcement of the laws of the sovereign state which gave it corporate life.

The power of the state to regulate the charges and conduct of public service corporations and to prevent the organization and operation of monopolies, has been greatly impaired.

Washington's Advice Abandoned.

We have abandoned the advice of Washington, established dominion over alien islands, and hold in military thrall a servile and degenerate population. To do this, the standing army has been quadrupled, millions of treasure squandered, and thousands of lives sacrificed. In a time of profound peace, officers scour the land for army and navy recruits. The people are burdened with taxes in a vain attempt to imitate in the republic the example of Europe's war lords.

The assembling of Congress is characterized by the gathering of commercial cormorants from the four corners of the nation; its adjournment furnishes the spectacle of their joyful departure, glutted with loot.

The code of honor which exalted valor, appreciated genius and measured men by public service rather than by private fortunes, is too often disregarded.

The idea that congressmen and senators stand as representatives of the rights of men, is largely supplanted by the notion that their chief office

REED'S PLATFORM IN BRIEF.

- I stand for a tariff for revenue only.
- I would gather tariff revenues from luxuries, rather than necessities.
- I favor a tax upon the incomes of both persons and corporations.
- I favor extending the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enable that body to compel fair freight rates upon all interstate commerce.
- I favor the preservation of the integrity and powers of the various states.
- Centralization is both undesirable and dangerous.
- I favor the enactment of a statute which will prevent the annulment by federal courts of a state law until the tribunals of the state have been permitted to pass upon its constitutionality.
- A foreign corporation voluntarily entering a state for the purpose of continuously doing business therein, should be compelled to submit itself to the laws and courts of the state.
- I favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote.
- The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers should be made navigable and their rich bottom lands protected.
- The government should establish fair and just interstate railroad rates without waiting for relief which water competition may compel.
- The criminal sections of the anti-trust statutes should be enforced against all who violate them.
- I am opposed to punishing petit larceny and overlooking grand larceny.
- An administration which, according to Senator Aldrich, squanders a million of the people's money every working day in the year, ought to be driven from office.
- Graft in every form should be eliminated.
- The beneficiaries of legislation and their agents should be driven from the halls of congress and the departments of state, to the end that this may once more become a government of the people.
- The men and newspapers giving me support are inspired by no other motives than patriotic fidelity to the Democratic party, unhampered by entangling alliances or embarrassing environment.
- I am relying for success wholly upon the loyalty of good Democrats who place principle above all other considerations.
- If elected I shall be in a position to faithfully serve the people, and to the extent of my ability represent their interest.

is to appear as advocate of "the interests."

The old-fashioned mandate that no man shall adjudge a cause in which he has an interest, is relegated to the garrets of antiquity. Proprietors of great financial and industrial combinations occupy seats in congress, and from this vantage aid, abet and legalize the schemes which fill their purses.

The President's Cabinet.

The Cabinet of the President is not immune to the pestilential invasion. Formerly composed of great thinkers, statesmen and patriots, it is in this latter day often recruited from the ranks of great combinations which prey upon commerce and despoil the people.

The path to official station too frequently leads from the fortress of privilege, through the morass of unlawful monopoly and criminal combination.

Applicants for admission to the President's official family must bear the "union label" of the "interests." Let us call the roll:

The steel trust—vastest combination of earth—boldest defier of anti-trust legislation—selected the portfolio of State and advanced to that exalted position its attorney, Philander C. Knox, who assisted in formulating the scheme of its criminal creation.

The Railway interests sent up the name of Jacob M. Dickinson, for many years General Counsel of the Illinois Central; upon him was conferred the Secretaryship of War.

The Standard Oil Company, the Beer Trust, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway placed at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor their attorney and adviser, Charles A. Nagel.

Frank A. Hitchcock, a mere politician, who had never performed a single service to his country, but whose close and intimate relations with the predatory interests was demonstrated by the alacrity with which they responded to his every request for campaign funds, was made Postmaster General.

Those conspirators who had in mind the exploitation of Alaska and the seizure of the vast and almost inconceivable wealth of that country, were careful to gain control of that department of government which alone was able to deliver the people's property into their hands. Richard Achilles Ballinger, their erstwhile attorney, counselor and friend, became Secretary of the Interior. How well they knew their man—how earnestly he attempted to further their schemes of loot, is, thanks to the honesty of Gifford Pinchot, publicly known. Nor can the ugly facts be concealed by the coat of partisan whitewash recently applied.

In the state of New York dwelt George W. Wickersham. For years he has been recognized as the ultra-corporation counsel of the country. His brain is the incubator from which annually there has emanated a brood of trusts. Practically every great corporation, first or last, sought his counsel. He devoted his life to devising plans to enable commercial marauders to escape the penalties of the law. He was, when appointed, the confidential adviser of the sugar trust and similar organizations. As attorney-general, he was given supreme command of the Department of Justice. He rules absolutely over an army of United States District Attorneys and their subordi-

nates. No cause can be brought against his will and no litigation can proceed without his sanction. No offender against the statutes of the United States can be brought to the bar of justice unless he so orders. The enforcement of all laws against trusts is thus placed in the hands of the man who built their legal framework.

One Single Exception.

The solitary representative in the cabinet of the common people is James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who is without political influence or power, and the potentialities of whose office are limited to the distribution of garden seeds and agricultural pamphlets.

In the entire cabinet there cannot be found the name of a single man who has ever championed the cause of the people, or struck a blow for humanity. Offense to "the interests" places "the bar sinister" upon the escutcheon of all who aspire for admission to the President's official family.

The United States Senate.

The Senate of the United States is often referred to as the greatest deliberative body of earth. Whether or not it was ever justly entitled to the high encomium, none will deny the tremendous importance of its responsibilities, nor challenge the fact that exalted patriotism and a high sense of honor should guide its members in their official acts. That there are many senators who combine these virtues with great learning and intelligence is beyond doubt.

It is, however, a lamentable fact that those who seek to prey upon the public have been and are actively, shrewdly and forcefully seeking to gain control in the senate. That they have succeeded beyond the knowledge of the average citizen is also indubitably true. Men have been repeatedly sent to the senate who were void of all attributes of heart and brain, which should go with the office.

To place their proprietors and representatives in the senate chamber, "the interests" have not hesitated to corrupt the voter—to bribe the legislator, nor to purchase, as far as possible, the press of the land, to the end that the voice of protest may be silenced and the edge of conscience dulled.

Men of Other Days.

In the great tribunal that once listened to the Olympian thunders of Webster, the matchless eloquence of Clay, the iron logic of Calhoun, the profound reasoning of Thurman and Edmunds, and the patriotic appeals of Sumner and Douglass, we now find, or have recently found, squat on the benches of the great, Guggenheim, proprietor of the smelting and mining trust, who answered not, when on the floor of the General Assembly of Colorado a Democratic State Senator openly charged him with bribery and corrupt practices. There for years was the corrupt, if "easy," boss of New York's political machine, Thomas C. Platt; Chauncey M. Depew, briefless attorney of insurance swindlers, fingered money fished from widows, for which he rendered no service save the loan of his political prestige; Stephen J. Elkins, whose hands have gathered into a net-work of combinations the control of the mineral and railway properties of West Virginia, and skimmied by lawless methods the cream of her wealth and commerce.

Senatorial Toga Bought.

Time and again it has been proven that men have bought seats in the Senate chamber as they might purchase membership in a stock exchange. The latest on this roster of fame made infamous, is Lorimer of Illinois, who pleads that "if his place was bought, some wicked fellows paid the bribes without his knowledge and thrust the toga on his honest, unsuspecting shoulders!"

I cannot call the long roll to its end. To do so were to fill a volume's space. But at the head, and in supreme command of the "unholy alliance" stands the dictator of the republican majority in the senate—he controls that majority as the "master of the hounds" guides a servile pack. At once the creator and creature of illegal combinations—united by family ties with the house of Rockefeller, he holds his place by the sheer force of money. This man is Aldrich, of Rhode Island, the rotten borough of American politics.

A Czar Ruled House.

The House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body. For years it has been in the control of Joseph G. Cannon, special pleader and advocate of the corporations.

Thus, these important branches of the government are practically in control of the enemies of the people. Thus has the voice of protest until recently been almost silenced and the arm of opposition paralyzed.

How well the combinations have done their work is demonstrated by the fact that they have been strong enough to compel the administration to violate its solemn promises to the country, and to even break faith with the republican party. It has become at once the instrument of and apologist for rogues, frauds and impudent villainies! Conditions demand language of vigor—investive is the proper form of expression. Since the days when the Tweed ring's reek filled the air—since the hour when the Credit Mobilier infamy astounded the nation and tainted both houses of congress—there has not been put so great a shame upon our people. The cabinet is involved in scandals—more than one of its members rest under grave suspicion. The President has become an object of pity, if not derision! I can only in the most hasty manner catalogue a few of the great grates attempted or consummated:

National Grafts.

The public domain of Alaska embraces a known mineral wealth so vast as to stagger comprehension. Its undiscovered resources are probably beyond the horizon of human imagination. Upon this wonderland, Morgan and Guggenheim cast covetous eyes. They beheld its exhaustless fields of coal, its priceless deposits of copper, its beds of sand and veins of quartz, yellow with unmined gold. These resources President Roosevelt had sought to protect and conserve for the benefit of the American people. But Morgan and Guggenheim were not appalled by the difficulties of the situation, nor the justice of Roosevelt's order. They went boldly to the cabinet of the president. They knew where to apply. The Secretary of the Interior was their man. They had assisted him to position. Ballinger knew the voice of his masters and obeyed. Two honest public servants stood in the path of the marauders. They dared to lift their voices in protest. They refused to be either cajoled or intimidated. And when the plunderers demanded Pinchot's official head, and Ballinger brought it to them, as in the ancient days at the demand of the daughter of Herodias, Herod sent to her "the head of John the Baptist on a charger." Glavis, in like manner, was sacrificed. Gifford Pinchot stood before the chief executive of the United States and demanded justice. The long line of illustrious presidents looked down upon the scene. The traditions of the presidential office, the voice of honor, the spirit of official chastity, all demanded a fair hearing and cried out against a prejudiced judgment. But Oh, unthinkable truth! The President permitted Ballinger, the author of the wrongs against which Pinchot appealed, to write the decision exonerating himself and condemning Pinchot for having dared cry out against the people's plunderers. And then the President signed Ballinger's decision and certified it to be his own.

Pinchot—Glavis—even the poor stenographer, Kirby—every honest man was discharged—while Ballinger still sits securely in the cabinet in which to longer sit can scarce be called an honor.

Were this the story's end, the mind would naturally seek to find some palliation, or would rebel against the revolting truth! But other facts of similar import, marching in long evidential procession, force from our thought all incredulity. I shall not seek to marshal all, but here and there direct your glance toward three or four of the great mountain peaks of infamy:

Taft's Land Purchase.

When Taft was Commissioner to the Philippines, he purchased from the

Friars 735,000 acres of land at \$18.00 per acre. I make no question but that the purchase was proper and the price just. Congress sought, by statute, to protect all public lands of the islands, by providing that no corporation could ever acquire more than 2,500, and no individual more than 40 acres. Thus, Congress and the nation believed that these lands would be sold as homes for men. And so the country praised the patriotism and the wisdom of the act. For once it did appear that Congress had turned attention to the people and sought to make and keep a place for human things. But in the framing of the law, the sugar trust's invisible hand gave direction to the writer's pen. In the President's cabinet was found a brain to cunningly construe the law to suit the purpose of Havemeyer. In an opinion of which the country never heard until the title deeds had passed, the Attorney-General decided the term "public lands" did not embrace the Friar land, although owned by the public. Hot on the heels of this remarkable decision came knowledge of the fact that 50,000 acres, the cream and fatness of the Friar lands, (for which the people paid \$18.00 per acre and which were doubtless of fabulous value,) had been transferred through a "straw man" to the sugar trust at the fraudulent figure of \$6.00 per acre. On top of this comes knowledge that the President's own brother and the Attorney-General have been counsel for the crafty rascals, who, at the same moment were defrauding the government of revenue duties in New York and stealing public lands in the Philippines! Truly, the sugar trust has a long arm!

Republican Senator's Testimony.

A final chapter in the loathsome tale has just been told, and finds its authority in a republican senator.

The Tariff Act, passed by the House, allowed the already exorbitant duty rate on manufactured rubber to remain. When this bill came before the Senate, Aldrich demanded and obtained an advance of duties on manufactured rubber from 30 to 35 per cent. Now, it transpires that at the very time Aldrich and Guggenheim, in the name of the United States, were engaged in raising the tariff on rubber to a point which would prohibit all to a point which would prohibit all foreign competition, they were organizing a forty million dollar corporation to destroy domestic competition. This corporation is composed of the Aldrich and Guggenheim families and three or four great republican celebrities who have witherto been celebrated for operations in high finance. Heading the list is Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, with 25,000 shares; and Senator Simon Guggenheim, with 10,000 shares; then follows Edward B. Aldrich, with 6,200 shares; Daniel Guggenheim, 10,000 shares; S. R. Guggenheim, 10,000 shares; Murray Guggenheim, 10,000 shares; allied with these gentlemen, and permitted to divide the loot are Paul Morton, formerly Roosevelt's Secretary of the Navy, and Thomas F. Ryan, a member of the Washington cult of financiers. Why these two latter were permitted to share the spoil, I know not. The fact, however, remains that the greater portion of the vast benefits to be derived from the organization of this monster concern and from the votes Guggenheim and Aldrich cast in the Senate hall will flow directly into the pockets of these senators or fill the coffers of their respective families.

During the first three months of its existence, this tariff-protected monopoly has declared dividends exceeding 18 per cent. These fabulous profits were realized on contracts made before the trust had reached perfection. Financial journals assert that the profits will go up by leaps and bounds. This may be true; that about sixty days ago every dealer in rubber in the United States was served with notice that the price would advance. All men to-day know that the threat was made good, and the price has been raised to every consumer of the country 25 per cent.

Rubber Tax Robbery.

Thus, Aldrich and Guggenheim have voted a tax upon ninety million people! Thus do they thrust dishonest hands into the pockets of every man and every institution consuming a particle of rubber!

These men, in disregard of every principle of honor and of law, have voted to enrich themselves. The countless millions that in one year's time can thus be gathered by their greedy hands cannot be estimated or foretold by prophecy.

Thus do we trace the ugly roots of the cancer of corruption into the President's cabinet, into the departments of government, and into the senate chamber of the United States!

Wrong such as these are not unprecedented—but in the past, culprits have had the decency to mask their acts by the pretense that they were trying to conserve the public weal. Not hitherto have they so boldly done their work, nor could we in the past bring evidence so conclusive that those high in the government were engaged in intrigues for their own exclusive benefit.

The organization of the rubber combine to which I have just adverted furnishes a startling example of the entire tariff scheme and serves to demonstrate that in its essence and conception, it never has been other than a smooth device by which the wealthy and powerful have picked the pockets of the common man.

Protection Only for the Rich.

It is within the limits of conservative statement to declare that during the last twenty years there has not been a single tariff schedule written to give protection to the weak. Only the rich, the powerful and influential have been able to secure the passage of a law to give them greater profits.

The enormities of to-day differ not in character, but solely in degree, from those which have been practiced for four decades of time. Two illustra-